

China Accuses Vietnamese Of Attacks Across Border

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — China accused Vietnam on Sunday of increasing incursions and provocations along their common border and warned Hanoi that it would suffer "grave consequences" if the incidents continued.

The stern warning, which accused the Vietnamese of killing or wounding 14 Chinese in border attacks in March, followed nearly two weeks of heavy fighting between Vietnamese and Thai forces along the border between Thailand and Cambodia.

The United States rushed arms to Thailand by air on Saturday after an urgent request by the Thai armed forces.

China, which fought a border war with Vietnam in 1979, pledged in February to support Thailand militarily if the fighting in Cambodia spilled across the Thai border.

The Chinese government today warned the Vietnamese authorities that if they let the trend of armed provocations against China's border continue to develop, they must be held responsible for the grave consequences, a Foreign Ministry statement said Sunday.

The statement, issued to the Vietnamese Embassy, charged that during March alone, Vietnamese troops "fired over 4,000 rounds of shells and bullets" across the border into China and "killed or wounded 14 Chinese border inhabitants."

"In the same period, Vietnamese armed personnel intruded into Chinese territory three times for harassment," the statement said. It said the invaders inflicted "heavy losses in lives and property."

The statement came as Hanoi pushed a dry-season offensive against guerrillas fighting to oust

180,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. China is a main supplier of arms to Cambodian guerrillas.

On a visit to Thailand in February, China's chief of staff, General Yang Dezhi, pledged Beijing's full support for Thailand in the event of a Vietnamese invasion.

"If Vietnam dares to make an armed incursion into Thailand, the Chinese people and the Chinese Army will not stay idle," General Yang said.

Tensions have been running high with intermittent border skirmishes between China and Vietnam since their border war of 1979 — which followed Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in December 1978.

Analysts said Beijing's latest warning to Hanoi was the sternest in months.

■ Thais Pledge Resistance

William Branigin of The Washington Post reported from Rom Khao Base, Thailand:

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda has pledged to strengthen resistance to incursions by the Vietnamese as the United States delivered the first shipment of urgently requested weapons.

Prime Minister Prem, a retired army general who is touring the Thai-Cambodian border area, made the statement Saturday after inspecting an array of captured Vietnamese military equipment at Rom Khao Base, a Thai regimental headquarters.

After the tour, Mr. Prem and the army commander in chief, General Arthit Kamlang-ek, flew to Surin province, where a Thai Air Force A-37 fighter-bomber crashed Friday in mysterious circumstances.

General Arthit refused to confirm or deny Thai press reports

that the U.S.-supplied plane was shot down by Vietnamese ground fire.

The plane was patrolling near Cambodia's northern border with Thailand when it crashed less than a mile inside Thai territory, the air force said. The pilot and co-pilot were killed.

Thai fighter-bombers have staged two air strikes against Vietnamese troops who crossed into Thailand during the offensive against Cambodian resistance groups along the border.

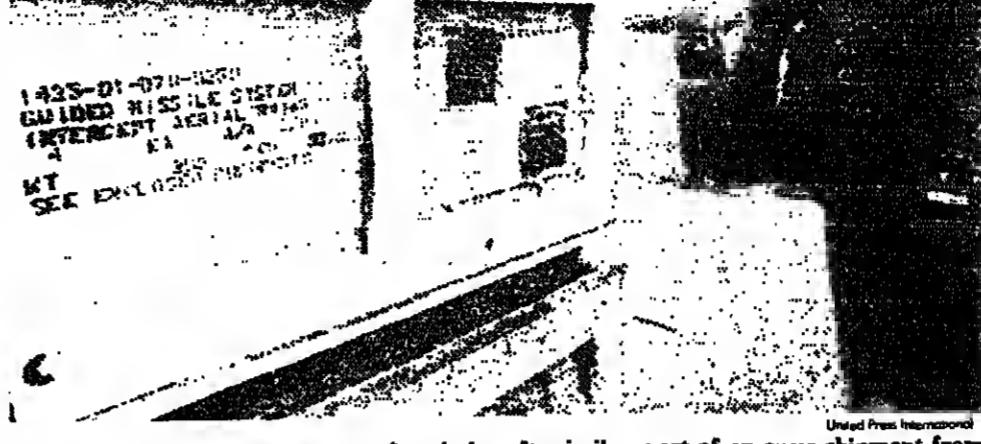
"This is not the first time that Vietnamese troops have invaded Thai territory," Prime Minister Prem said at the military base, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. "But this time it is more serious than the other times. This time it seems like the Vietnamese troops have the intention to invade."

As Prime Minister Prem and General Arthit were touring the border, a U.S. military transport plane arrived in Bangkok with a shipment of Redeye ground-to-air missiles purchased by Thailand late last year.

The U.S. Embassy in Bangkok said the shipment was in response to a Thai request for accelerated arms deliveries in view of the fighting along the border.

The embassy said additional shipments during the succeeding 10 days would include the new M-198 model 155mm howitzer plus ammunition and propellant. The long-range artillery pieces are being drawn from the U.S. Army's own inventory to underscore U.S. support for Thailand, the embassy said.

The guns, with a range of 16 miles, are intended to counter the



A Thai officer examines crates of anti-aircraft missiles, part of an arms shipment from the United States following Vietnamese incursions across the Cambodian border.

new Soviet-supplied 130mm artillery being used by Vietnam.

Thailand claims to have got the best of the Vietnamese in several pitched battles since the beginning of the month. According to an army statement issued Saturday, more than 250 Vietnamese soldiers were killed by the Thai Army and Air Force and many others were wounded. Thailand said five of its ground troops were killed and 20 wounded in the fighting.

■ Vietnam Condemns U.S.

Vietnam condemned the United States on Saturday for increasing military aid to Thailand, an act

that it said would aggravate the situation on the Thai-Cambodian border. Reuters reported from Hong Kong, quoting the official Vietnam News Agency.

In Manila, a communiqué came

at the end of a five-day meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations condemned Vietnam on Saturday for its "barbarous and criminal acts against the Cambodians and its acts of aggression against Thailand."

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Asks Paris to Hunt Dioxin

BONN (AP) — The West German government has asked France to resume its search for 41 drums of toxic waste that have disappeared, officials said Sunday.

The West German Interior Ministry wrote the French government a letter Saturday asking them to resume their hunt for the toxic material, which contains dioxin, saying the last known location of the chemicals was in France. French authorities have said their records show the drums were brought into their country last year, but after that they disappeared.

The waste apparently disappeared last year after having been moved from the site of a chemical explosion in Seveso, Italy, in 1976. West German authorities, who have been investigating whether the chemicals were dumped on their territory, have concluded that it is "improbable" Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said Saturday.

U.S. Representative Burton Dies

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — U.S. Representative Philip Burton, 55, a 10-term California Democrat who built a tiny liberal bloc into a major power base in the House, died Sunday at a San Francisco hospital after being admitted to the emergency room with chest pains.

Mr. Burton's administrative assistant in Washington said he had no word on the cause of death. He said Mr. Burton had not been ill and had no history of heart trouble. Governor George Deukmejian will have to call a special election to fill the House vacancy.

Mr. Burton was first elected to the House from San Francisco in a special election in February 1964. In 1977 he came within one vote of becoming House Democratic leader. Mr. Burton was behind the California reapportionment plan that helped Democrats last year; he once called the strangely shaped district boundaries "my contribution to modern art."

Israeli Soldier Dies Near Beirut

TEL AVIV (UPI) — An Israeli soldier was killed and one was wounded Sunday in an accident after a bomb exploded on the side of a road southeast of Beirut. An Israeli patrol vehicle drove by, the military command said. It said two soldiers were wounded by the bomb itself.

"At the sound of the explosion, another... vehicle in the patrol tried to take up a better position and overturned. As a result, one Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded," the command said.

Elsewhere Sunday, an explosive charge went off near an Israeli bus transporting soldiers in southern Lebanon, the command said. It also said gunmen fired light weapons at two Israeli military vehicles a few hundred yards south of the bus attack. No one was hurt in either attack, the command said.

Soviet Pentecostalist Enters Israel

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Liudya Vashchenko, the Soviet Pentecostalist who spent four years in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, arrived Sunday in Israel.

"This is a dream come true for me," said Miss Vashchenko, 32. She said she was fulfilling her family's 20-year-old prayer.

Miss Vashchenko, her parents, two sisters and two other Pentecostals entered the embassy in June 1978. Last week, the Soviet government gave her permission to leave for Vienna, although she has no passport. She entered Israel with a 30-day tourist visa, but it was unclear whether she would remain.

Russian Warns of Confrontation

MANILA (AP) — A ranking Soviet official was quoted Sunday as saying that Soviet leaders fear a nuclear confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union if U.S. intermediate-range missiles are deployed in Europe.

In talks with President Ferdinand E. Marcos on Friday, the official, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mikhail S. Kapitsa, also said that the Soviet Union is prepared to act as "guarantor" of any political agreement between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Indochina states, the presidential palace said.

It said that Mr. Kapitsa gave assurances that the Philippines — with two major U.S. military bases — is not a target of Soviet nuclear missiles.

Head of Solzhenitsyn Fund Held

MOSCOW (WP) — The administrator of a fund set up by the novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn to assist Soviet political prisoners and their families has been arrested by the KGB security police, according to sources among dissidents. They said Sergei Khodorovits, 42, was taken into custody Thursday in Moscow after a two-hour search of his apartment. No charges were made public.

The fund was established in 1974 with money the Solzhenitsyn family left behind after the novelist's expulsion from the Soviet Union. It operated partly on royalties from the West on "Gulag Archipelago." Mr. Solzhenitsyn's study of the Stalinist penal system.

Soviet UN Aides Reportedly Ejected

PARIS (UPI) — Nine members of the Soviet Union's permanent delegation to UNESCO, including the ambassador to the agency, were among 47 Soviet citizens expelled from France last week for alleged spying, according to government sources.

The sources said Saturday that the delegation members expelled included the ambassador, Yuri Khilchevsky, and the assistant permanent delegate, Yakov Ostrovsky. A spokesman for the Soviet Embassy, however, denied that the two men were among those expelled. The embassy spokesman would not confirm or deny that seven other members of the delegation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization had been asked to leave.

In Moscow, the British Embassy protested Saturday the expulsions of a British military attaché and a journalist, Anthony Robinson, from the Financial Times, saying they were "totally unjustifiable" and only a retaliation for British moves against Soviet officials. Two Soviet diplomats had been expelled from Britain for spying.

China Says Reagan 'Seized' Hu Na

BELING (WP) — China accused President Ronald Reagan on Sunday of having "seized away" Hu Na, the Chinese tennis player, from her parents by personally deciding to grant her political asylum. The attack was among the sharpest by Beijing on Mr. Reagan since he took office two years ago.

People's Daily, the official Communist Party newspaper, charged that Mr. Reagan was set to adopt the 19-year-old athlete instead of allowing her to return to China. It also branded as "stupid" Mr. Reagan's handling of U.S. policy toward China.

"The president of an awe-inspiring big power... has seized away alive a Chinese girl from her own parents," the newspaper said. It culminated a week of anti-American rhetoric that began after the Reagan administration announced last Monday that it had approved Miss Hu's request for asylum. It came four days after Beijing severed all official sports and cultural exchanges with the United States this year in retaliation for the move.

U.K. May Meet With PLO Official

Riyadh (AP) — Britain's foreign secretary, Francis Pym, said before flying to the United Arab Emirates on Sunday that a British Foreign Office official may be assigned to hold talks with a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to the official Saudi Press Agency.

Mr. Pym, who was in Saudi Arabia for three days, reiterated that Britain would use its influence with the United States and Israel in an attempt to get Arab-Israeli peace talks moving. "We support the PLO as the heart of the problem," he was quoted as saying. He renewed appeals to the PLO to recognize one another.

Mr. Pym, who spoke before King Hussein of Jordan announced that he would not enter the Middle East peace process, expressed hope that the king would "take positive steps toward joining peace talks." Regarding the current talks between Lebanon and Israel, the Saudi agency portrayed Mr. Pym as pessimistic.

For the Record

LONDON (Reuters) — The Zimbabwe opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, has been granted a further month's stay in Britain, the Home Office said Sunday.

JERUSALEM (AP) — The Cabinet on Sunday nominated Meir Rosenzweig, a veteran diplomat serving as ambassador to France, as Israel's ambassador to the United States, Israeli officials reported.

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan held local elections Sunday, and analysts said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone would probably call a general election if his Liberal Democratic Party did well in races for governor of Tokyo, Fukui and Hokkaido prefectures. Results were expected to be known Monday.

BELFAST (Combined Dispatches) — A British soldier was killed and another seriously injured when a bomb exploded in their car after they left a hotel in County Tyrone. Police said the Irish Republican Army was suspected of setting the bomb.

NEW DELHI (AP) — Four persons have been killed and 200 homes destroyed in renewed communal clashes in Assam state, Indian officials said Saturday.

Renegade Group Sends Warning With the Assassination of Sartawi

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

KUWAIT — The assassination in Portugal on Sunday of Dr. Issam Sartawi, a leading peace activist in the Palestine Liberation Organization, is the most far-reaching blow yet by the Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal against Arab moderates.

Abu Nidal's renegade guerrilla group claimed responsibility for the murder from Syria, where President Hafez al-Assad's government has been striving to disrupt cooperation between the PLO and Jordan.

The murder of Dr. Sartawi — like earlier assassinations of PLO moderates in London, Paris, Brussels and Rome — is intended to intimidate other Palestinian leaders working openly for dialogue and compromise with Israel, European governments and the United States.

Conspirator and public-relations expert by turns, Dr. Sartawi obtained an opening for the PLO in Western Europe through his contacts with leading statesmen, primarily such moderate Socialists as the late Pierre Mendes-France of France, former Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria.

Dr. Sartawi also initiated important Palestinian contacts with moderate Israelis. Initially clandestine, the contacts recently led

Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, to meet with prominent leftist Israels.

While these overtures to Israel have been dismissed by many critics as merely symbolic, Dr. Sartawi consistently argued to reporters who met with him in his spartan

NEWS ANALYSIS

Paris apartment, or during his incessant travels, that the contacts marked an important psychological and political shift.

"What I do openly," he said recently, "more will risk doing if my approach pays off."

Frequently, Dr. Sartawi pointed out that he was meeting Israelis as a PLO official, which "adds weight and danger to what I do." Before Sunday, he had escaped three assassination attempts.

The career of Issam Sartawi and Abu Nidal, whose real name is Sabri al-Banna, embody opposite sides of the Palestinian cause.

Abu Nidal joined el-Fatah in 1967, while he was working as an apprentice electrician in Saudi Arabia. That year, Dr. Sartawi was a heart surgeon in the United States. As the PLO grew after the Arabs' defeat in the Six-Day War, Dr. Sartawi abandoned his medical practice and set up a guerrilla group in Fajj.

However, he quickly became pessimistic about the Palestinians' chances of achieving a settlement.

Report on MX May Affect U.S. Negotiating Position

(Continued from Page 1)
the United States may find the Russians offered that 1,800 more agreeable to a fairly low ceiling on warheads. Soviet negotiators have accepted the concept of limiting warheads but have mentioned no specific number, officials said.

In the commission report, government specialists said the principal impetus for change is the recommendation to rely over a long term on a single-warhead missile. The current inventory of Minuteman-3 missiles carries three warheads and the MX would carry 10.

Since the Soviet Union has followed the U.S. trend, putting 4,600 and even 14 warheads on its large missiles, both the Carter and Reagan administrations and congressional specialists have been alarmed at the invention, el-Sayed warheads. Many fear that the U.S. land-based missile force could be wiped out by a single strike from thousands of Soviet warheads.

Officials said reliance on single-warhead missiles would mean that both sides would want more missiles, but each would feel less threatened because the forces would be more dispersed and less vulnerable. Furthermore, with fewer multiple warheads, missiles

each side in principle would be less capable of eliminating the missile force of the other in a pre-emptive attack.

Administration sources said this approach was generally favored by the White House, the civilian leadership in the Pentagon and by the arms negotiators. But resistance was reported in the State Department and among the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who preferred to control arms by counting missiles or launchers.

Past administrations have favored this approach because they found that satellite intelligence could most effectively monitor and count missile launchers and thus verify Soviet compliance with arms treaties. To count up the total number of Soviet missile warheads, U.S. intelligence has assumed that each type of missile was loaded with the maximum number of warheads used in tests.

The new approach raised by the commission report would require that Moscow agree with the emerging U.S. consensus that each side would be after a gradually phased out multi-warhead missiles and deploy new missiles that had been tested with only one warhead.

Once again, treaty verification would depend on satellite intelligence counts of deployed missile launchers, officials said.

(Continued from Page 1)
is suggesting that Soviet scientists may begin to explore various new arms ideas simply as a reaction to Mr. Reagan's speech.

The question is whether "one of enlightened self-interest and not merely Americans or Russians are good guys or bad guys."

The danger of confrontation and conflict has become much more real now," he said. At the time of the Cuban missile crisis, the Soviet Union and the United States had only a fraction of the weapons they possess now. "less than the French and British have now."

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Talks on Afghan Crisis To Resume in Geneva; Diplomats Pessimistic

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — Against the backdrop of a military stalemate, diplomatic efforts to find a political solution in Afghanistan are to resume Monday in Geneva.

Representatives from Pakistan, Iran and the Soviet-backed government in Kabul are to meet with the United Nations special representative on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez, to try to pave the way for substantive talks on ending the war and the Soviet military presence in Pakistan and Iran.

Emergence of an Afghan government with at least moderate popular support is also seen as an essential prerequisite to peace. The current government, headed by Babar Khanal, was installed by the Russians in December 1979 and it immediately faced an insurgency by Moslem resistance groups.

Diplomats hold few illusions that substantial progress in the talks will be made quickly, if at all. The format in Geneva reflects the tentative nature of the negotiations.

Because Pakistan steadfastly refuses to talk directly with the Kabul government, Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Ali Khan of Pakistan and his Afghan counterpart, Shah Mohammed Dost, will speak to each other only through Mr. Cordovez.

Iran, which is not talking with any of the principals, has agreed only to be formally briefed on the discussions through an observer.

The Soviet Union, whose 110,000 troops in Afghanistan constitute the focal point of the negotiations, will not even be represented at Geneva, although its will is exercised through the Kabul government.

Although less than ideal, even that arrangement required two years of diplomatic maneuvers and numerous small, yet important procedural concessions to patch together.

For example, the Russians initially opposed the trilateral format of the talks as well as the UN presence, in the hope of forcing Iran and Pakistan to deal directly with Mr. Khanal, who is seen by Afghanistan's neighbors as a Soviet puppet. But the Kremlin eventually consented to both points.

Meanwhile, Iran reversed its decision to boycott the talks completely unless the Afghan resistance movement was included. The Iranians agreed to participate, albeit passively.

The coming talks follow a round



ROYAL LOWNESS — Prince Charles of Britain regains his bearings after taking a spill from a polo pony on Sunday at the Warwick Farm near Sydney.

Hard Times Confront Hawke's Election Vows

By Phil Bradshaw
Reuters

SYDNEY — The Australian government could ignore many of its election promises when it meets business and trade union leaders for a weekend economic summit beginning Monday, according to political and economic analysts.

They said the Canberra meeting, to be chaired by Prime Minister

NEWS ANALYSIS

Bob Hawke, could turn out to be a means for the government to disavow much of its election platform.

This included tax cuts and job-creation proposals aimed at reducing unemployment, an issue that analysts said was clearly the major factor behind the defeat of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's government.

Since coming to power in a landslide victory last month, Mr. Hawke's government has been confronted with the full impact of the world recession and its effects on Australia's stalled economy.

Unemployment is about 10 percent, inflation at more than 11 percent, and the Treasury has forecast that the government spending deficit in the coming year will be 9.6 billion Australian dollars (\$8.3 billion) compared with about 6 billion Australian dollars to the end of June this year.

While it is vital for Mr. Hawke to be seen to be doing something to ease the plight of the jobless, his government also has to show international investors it will not act irresponsibly.

Fears that the government's mildly Socialist policies would further run down the economy led to a huge withdrawal of investment capital and the subsequent 10 percent devaluation of the Australian dollar against its U.S. counterpart.

Political analysts said the success of the meeting Monday will be vital for the Hawke government.

Agreement on a unified approach to the nation's problems would lend legitimacy to the tough economic decisions the government is expected to take.

These will be aimed primarily at stimulating the economy, which contracted by 1.2 percent in 1982 after several years of steady growth, without fueling existing inflation.

The government has released an unprecedented flood of information on the economy in an effort to convince everyone of the depth of the problem.

"I believe there will emerge such a clear indication of the economic mess that this country is in that there will be a preparedness on the part of the community, business and trade unions, to undertake a degree of sacrifice," Mr. Hawke told reporters recently.

The question of the current wage freeze and whether it will be extended beyond June, when it is due to expire, will be one particularly thorny issue where consensus will be essential.

Mr. Hawke's government has taken some of a life of its own, strangely unconnected with anything approaching fact," said Dr. Bradd Shore, an associate professor of anthropology at Emory University in Atlanta, who has spent years studying Samoan society.

"Indeed," he said, "in some corners one sees that peculiarly American joy at deconstructing yet another American hero, and in the process Margaret Mead and the enterprise of anthropology she helped to found have been distorted and trivialized."

"We who followed her to the field, and at times have found it necessary to criticize her, also stand on her shoulders and have a minimal obligation to acknowledge our debt," Dr. Shore said.

That debt was readily acknowledged by speaker after speaker, many of whom had worked with Dr. Mead or followed up on her research in Samoa, New Guinea, the Admiralty Islands and Bali.

Dr. Deborah Gewertz, assistant professor of anthropology at Amherst College in Amherst, Massachusetts, has lived in mainland and New Guinea, where she examined the Tchambuli tribe, one of the subjects of Dr. Mead's "Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies."

While acknowledging that she and Dr. Mead had reached different conclusions about that society, she was vehement in her praise of what she described as Dr. Mead's "extraordinary organizational ability" and "brilliant methodology" and said that her own work could not have been possible without Dr. Mead's research.

Dr. Freeman's book, published by Harvard University Press, contends that Dr. Mead misrepresented

Group of 77 Is Putting Emphasis On Economic Development Steps

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The Group of 77 has ended a weekend meeting with resolutions that play down Third World demands for a restructured world economic system that in the past have bitterly divided developing and industrial countries.

Instead, the resolutions, adopted Saturday, focus on limited trade, financing and commodity price measures to help alleviate the problems of developing countries.

The resolutions of the group, which was formed in 1964 and has since grown to include more than 100 developing countries, are to be presented to industrial countries at the Sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development, which opens June 30 in Belgrade.

The demands for a "new fundamental economic order," as the fundamental restructuring has come to be called, continue. But for the first time in the history of the Group of 77, the main economic forum of developing countries, the demands have been given the form of declarations, not resolutions to be debated in Belgrade.

"There is an understanding here that there is not much that the 77 can do without the agreement of the industrial world," said Felix Peña, Argentina's deputy foreign minister for international economic affairs and a coordinator of the conference, in an interview.

The confrontational tone of past conferences was replaced by an emphasis on the need for integration and cooperation by developing and industrial countries.

"We are not going to the summit to discuss pay increases," he said.

Mr. Hawke is not seeking any major decisions from the meeting. Instead, the government will look for general recommendations on the best way to take Australia out of the grip of recession.

Even political issues that have

plagued such conferences — such as which Cambodian delegation would be seated — were quickly sidestepped.

A similar trend toward moderation was seen at the Third World conference in New Delhi last month.

The concentration on economics showed the deep concern of the delegates. "Economic expansion has ground to a halt, with the growth of output falling below that of population," a declaration on financial issues said of the Third World's problems. "The prospect for 1983 is for a further decline."

Conference papers said world trade, after 40 years of expansion, had dropped 6 percent in 1982; prices for raw materials exported by developing countries are at their lowest real terms in 50 years, and foreign debts were \$630 billion at the end of 1982, with annual interest of \$130 billion.

The Belgrade conference will be the first on trade and development that the Group of 77 has gone into with concrete proposals instead of general declarations, conference leaders here said. They said the proposals will be presented to industrial countries before the conference in hopes that they will be prepared to act on them.

Among the proposals were calls for more International Monetary Fund loans. The resolutions also asked developed countries to refinance Third World foreign debt, to write off the debt of the poorest countries, to open their markets to the processed exports of developing countries, and to accept emergency commodity price agreements.

A ministry statement said military intelligence had detected an increase in arms shipments to the rebels through eastern El Salvador in the last few days.

Managua, thousands of Nicaraguans attended funeral services for the Salvadoran guerrilla commander, Meleida Anaya Montes, 55, who was stabbed to death there Wednesday.

The rebels blamed the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and "imperialist buzzards" for her death. The United States has strenuously denied any involvement.

In fighting Saturday, guerrillas attacked a military patrol near the city of Santa Ana, 41 miles (66 kilometers) west of San Salvador, killing one soldier and wounding several others.

An undetermined number of army troops were killed and wounded when rebels attacked a patrol 62 miles east of the capital on the Pan-American Highway, a military source said.

In Santa Elena, three miles north of the provincial capital of Ujután, 68 miles southeast of San Salvador, rebels dynamited several electrical transmitters.

In San Francisco Gotera, the provincial capital of Morazán, 102 miles northeast of the capital, heavy fighting could be heard to the north.

Rebel Acts Stepped Up In Salvador

Guerrillas Avenge Killing of a Leader

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrillas blacked out the eastern third of El Salvador, cut the country in half with roadblocks and burned vehicles over the weekend to avenge the death in Nicaragua of a leading Salvadoran rebel commander.

Military garrisons in El Salvador were put on a state of alert as the rebel attacks spread to most of the country, the Defense Ministry's press office said Saturday.

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Sandinist Official Warns Honduras on Rebel Raids

New York Times Service

NICARAGUA — Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua warned over the weekend that if Nicaragua continued to be attacked from Honduran territory, revolutionaries in Honduras might launch attacks against Honduran armed forces.

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Mugabe, Like Smith, Encounters Catholic Concern on Rights

Recent Appeals on Civilians' Suffering Echo Those Made Under White Rule

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Michael Auriel, a white layman who is chairman of the Roman Catholic Church's Commission on Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe, could have been forgiven if he spoke of history repeating itself.

Six years ago, when the commission was still drawn from a tiny elite of white liberals here, Mr. Auriel became its chairman and sought an appointment with Ian D. Smith, then the prime minister of what was still white-ruled Rhodesia. The subject he wanted to discuss was the suffering of the black civilian population in a worsening guerrilla conflict.

Late in March this year, representing a mainly black commission drawn from each of Zimbabwe's six dioceses, he sought an appointment with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to take up an eerily similar concern — the suffering of innocent civilians in rural Matabeleland, where a government force

known as the 5th Brigade, recruited almost entirely from Mr. Mugabe's pre-independence guerrilla army, has been operating against armed "dissidents" who were in the force that fought for his old ally and rival, Joshua Nkomo.

Interviewed in Chinhoyi, a town about 95 miles (153 kilometers) northwest of Harare where he works as secretary to the local bishop, Mr. Auriel said his initial reaction after meeting with Mr. Mugabe was to offer thanks that history had not been repeated.

Ian Smith, who still sits in Parliament and is now sometimes moved to speak there on the subject of human rights, never acknowledged as prime minister that there could be any merit to the church commission's reports of atrocities by government forces.

Mr. Smith's first task was to invite the commission to take any evidence it had to court. As soon as it did so, he enacted a law indemnifying his army and government against any claims.

Thereafter, Mr. Auriel recalled, Mr. Smith would regularly imply that the church commission was a tool of communists. By the time Mr. Auriel became chairman, Mr. Smith was refusing to see it altogether.

The reaction may have been personal, for he must have known that Mr. Auriel, a former captain in the Rhodesian Army, was one of only four officers who refused to take an oath of allegiance in 1965 after Mr. Smith proclaimed the country's independence from Britain to preserve white rule.

By contrast, Prime Minister Mugabe, who was reared as a Roman Catholic and regularly has Mass said at his official residence for his mother, appeared at one of the commission's first meetings after independence and praised it for its role in the war as an outspoken witness on behalf of suffering civilians.

So there was no antagonism when Mr. Auriel led a delegation March 28 into the Prime Minister's

office to present evidence, on a case-by-case basis, of atrocities committed by the 5th Brigade.

"He accepted that what we were bringing was a reflection of our deep concern and that it was well documented," Mr. Auriel said. "He said that action had already been initiated and that anything we presented would be thoroughly investigated."

However, the next day the government reacted as Mr. Smith might have after the Catholic bishops said in public, in a pastoral statement for Easter, what their commission members had already said in private.

A reference by the bishops to a "reign of terror caused by wanton killings, woundings, beatings, burnings and rapings" provoked the Mugabe government into accusing the bishops of having collaborated with white rule. Now, it said, they were repeating the "fabricated reports of a hostile foreign press."

In fact, the pastoral statement

was drafted only after the seven bishops — four of whom are blacks — had studied the same evidence the commission presented to Mr. Mugabe.

For the moment, there is no plan to make such evidence public, as the commission eventually did after failing to get a response from the Smith regime. Mr. Auriel's hope is that the government will render the question moot by restraining its troops and rediscovering the theme of "reconciliation" that Mr. Mugabe sounded at the time of independence three years ago.

Although the commission's files on recent atrocities remain closed, the nature of its reports can be surmised from others written by residents of the affected areas, which have been privately circulated. One foreign correspondent received a six-page typed statement from which all the place names and names of individuals had been cut out with a razor to protect the source.

The statement described the be-



BULAWAYO FUNERAL — Former Prime Minister Ian D. Smith was a pallbearer at the funeral of a former Zimbabwe legislator, Senator Paul Savage, in Bulawayo on Friday. Mr. Savage, his daughter and a visitor were slain on a Matabeleland farm by rebels.

White South African Universities Oppose Role in Racial Quota Plan

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A government plan to alter its policy determining how many black students can attend South Africa's four English-language universities while universities have come under criticism from the universities involved.

The proposal, under which the government would institute a quota system determining the overall number of blacks that can be admitted to the universities, is provided for in draft legislation that Parliament is scheduled to debate when it reconvenes this week.

Details of how the proposal would work await the parliamentary session. The universities affected are concerned that the government action will curtail their right to admit the students they want and force on them a direct role in the government's policies of racial segregation.

The proposal has revived an issue that has frustrated the four universities since 1959, when the government introduced a law imposing apartheid on the English-language campuses.

Since the 1959 law, which was called the Extension of University Education Act and took effect on Jan. 1, 1960, black students could only be admitted to a white university.

if they had first obtained the written permission of the minister for black education. The same applied to Asian and colored, or mixed-race students.

Permission was generally given only for courses, such as engineering, that were not available at the three black universities or the separate universities set up for Asians and coloreds.

Until 1959, the English-language white universities practiced an "open" policy, using only academic criteria in selecting students. Since the 1959 law, the universities have repeatedly asked the government to remove its racial restrictions to no avail.

In a statement issued last month, the senate of the largest of the four universities, the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, condemned attempts to "compel the university to become an instrument of the government's policy of discrimination against students on grounds of race."

The three other universities — Cape Town; Rhodes, in Grahamstown; and Natal, with white campuses in Durban and Pietermaritzburg and a black medical school in Durban — have also taken issue with the government.

James Moulder, special assistant

in the office of the vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said: "Even if the quota allows us to admit 80 percent blacks, it would be totally abhorrent and unacceptable."

Although the permit system has now been in operation for more than 20 years, faculty and students alike on the English-language campuses have found it morally offensive and a continuing source of irritation, embarrassment and humiliation.

University officials believe the plan to replace the case-by-case merit system with a blanket racial quota may streamline bureaucratic procedures. But they nevertheless reject it on moral grounds.

Last year, among a total of 36,732 students at the four white English-language universities, there were 1,138 black students, 1,922 Asian students and 1,468 colored students. The remainder, about 87 percent, were white.

In 1981, a government-appointed commission of inquiry into education, called the De Lange Commission, recommended that universities be given freedom to decide their own admission criteria. Neither the quota system nor the permit system are in accord with this recommendation.

Soviet Picks In Kenya, a Rattling Remnant of an Empire

New Chief of Missile Unit

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

NORTH YORK — The Soviet Union has appointed a new head of the Ministry of General Machine Building, which is believed by Western intelligence specialists to be a cover name for the assembly of missiles, booster rockets and space vehicles.

A dispatch of Tass, the Soviet press agency, said Saturday that Sergei A. Afanasyev, who had headed the missile ministry since 1965, had been replaced by one of his deputy ministers, Oleg D. Baklanov.

Mr. Afanasyev, 64, was shifted to a civilian machine-manufacturing agency, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building.

The move was one of a series of ministerial changes announced since Yuri V. Andropov became the Soviet leader in November.

Since Mr. Andropov took over, he has been critical of the operations of the railroads and has spoken of the poor design of some heavy machinery used in factories.

The shift of Mr. Afanasyev may be intended to apply to a civilian ministry some of the more efficient management techniques believed used in the military-industrial complex.

Mombasa-Nairobi Rail Line Blends British Heritage and Modern Africa

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

MOMBASA, Kenya — It was built by the British to buttress an empire, and some termed the venture lunacy.

Its creators were prey to man-eating lions as well as disease. And its coming opened up lands that had not known change, exposing them to penetration by many outsiders — settlers and traders and adventurers, hunters of both beasts and fortunes.

A track of iron through desert and bush, it provided the artery to a continent's interior and to the headwaters of the Nile, regarded then as part of a chain of possessions that protected the passage to India. And it outlined its architects.

The sun has long since set on the empire where it was once never expected to.

But the railroad continues, rattling and lurching clear across East Africa, providing railroad buffs with a memory and others with pause for contemplation — for which there is ample time.

The Mombasa-Nairobi express is a misonner by the standards of speedier lines — takes about 13 hours to cover the 300 miles (480 kilometers) or so from Kenya's Indian Ocean coast to its capital. The "slow train," an appropriate title, takes a couple of hours longer.

Passengers may find, on the overnight haul, that their ruminations lead them to thoughts of mutability: The view of Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain, across the Kapiti Plains at dawn is much the same as must have been seen by Joseph Thomson, the British explorer, a century ago, and by countless African people before him: but the squatler camps made of cast-off sheets of tin and other debris on Nairobi's outskirts betoken a more modern African reality.

In 1895, an Englishman named George Whitehouse was sent to Mombasa to construct the line: thousands of Indian laborers were brought from across the ocean to perform the manual work, and the great colonial venture began.

For Lord Salisbury, then Britain's prime minister, the railroad represented a critical means of securing British influence across what is now Kenya and into present-day Uganda. In the colonial scramble of the late 19th century, the railroad was seen as a hallmark against French and German rivals for control of the Nile.

The challenges were many: The Taita Desert stretched out just inland from Mombasa, and beyond that, the bisection of Africa's Rift Valley lay across the line's projected route. Malarial mosquitoes and tsetse flies whined in the heat, lions prowl the bush. No one knew quite what to expect from people who had not invited the British to build their railroad across traditional lands.

When the construction crews reached Tsavo, west of Mombasa, the entire Indian labor force decamped because of the two lions that were feasting upon them. Twenty-eight Indians and up to 100 Africans were killed before the lions were shot to death. Dysentery, malaria, pneumonia and tropical ulcers took their toll as well.

The plan was to build from the coast to the shores of Lake Victoria.

on the railroad seems an odd blend of colonial heritage and a continent's modernity.

Just after the express leaves Nairobi or Mombasa at 7 P.M., for instance, an attendant in a white uniform will perambulate through the corridors of the first-class section ringing out a tune on a small xylophone. That is the signal that dinner is to be served, on tables laid with white linen and gleaming silverware. Another attendant hands out place cards for dinner that describe the train's extremities as "Mombasa end" and "Kampala end" — a throwback to earlier days.

Depending on which carriages are in use, the dinner might sit in the rosewood splendor of a vintage dining car or in the more recent Art Deco of a 1950s model. As the waiters might move to different times and, thus, will offer a choice of chicken stew or lamb curry.

The lamb curry, when it arrives, turns out to be chicken curry — chicken, apparently, being abundant that day and the mention of lamb preserving a fiction.

U.S. Doctors Test a New Method To Impregnate Infertile Women

By Harry Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Researchers artificially inseminated a volunteer here last month with sperm from the husband of an infertile woman, then attempted to transfer the resulting fertilized egg to the infertile woman's womb.

The scientists said the attempt — the first reported in medical literature — did not result in a successful implantation. But they said the technique has certain advantages over the so-called test-tube method of implanting an egg in an infertile woman, and that other attempts at the new process will be made soon.

In a letter that appeared in Saturday's issue of *Lancet*, the British medical journal, the researchers reported that they artificially inseminated the egg donor on March 15, then transferred the fertilized egg to the recipient's womb when it reached the 14-cell stage five days later.

The researchers — Drs. John E. Buster, Maria Bustillo, Ian Thorncroft, James A. Simon, Stephen P. Boyers and John R. Marshall — said that it was not until six days later that they learned that the egg had not become implanted.

In a telephone interview, Dr. Marshall said the technique is an alternative to the test-tube, or in vitro, fertilization method, in which an egg is fertilized in a laboratory dish and then implanted in the recipient's womb.

The advantage of the newer method, Dr. Marshall said, is that unlike the in vitro technique, it requires no surgery to remove the egg and later implant it. Instead, the fertilized egg is washed from the donor and inserted into the recipient's womb by means of a special catheter inserted into the vagina.

The physicians said they believe the chances of future success will be greater because the new method entails fertilizing the egg in a human body rather than in a laboratory dish.

Also, Dr. Marshall said, the use of a fertile woman as the donor for the egg eliminates the necessity of using drugs to flush out eggs to be fertilized.

On the other hand, however, the conception is of an egg that does

not come from the mother-to-be, although the sperm is her husband's.

Dr. Marshall said nine women

had volunteered to donate eggs and allow them to be fertilized.

He added that the larger the number of donors, the greater the chances of success. This is because the donor and the recipient must ovulate as close to the same time as possible.

Ovum transfer has been successful in animals for a number of years. In cows, Dr. Marshall said, there is an 85-percent chance of implantation if both animals ovulate on the same day. The chances drop to 30 percent if they are two days out of synchrony, he said.

AT&T Weighing Plans To Create Foundation

By Kathleen Teltsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is considering plans to establish a foundation that could become one of the largest corporate-sponsored foundations in the United States.

It would be small compared with a number of private independent foundations. Of these, Ford, with assets of \$3.2 billion, is the largest. These foundations were established by individuals or families and are not controlled by businesses.

AT&T's proposal to set up a foundation was linked to the divestiture of the Bell System, which goes into effect next Jan. 1.

After the divestiture, corporate giving will no longer be from a single concern. Once AT&T is separated from its 22 local telephone companies, each division will develop its own charitable programs, Mr. Thill said.

He also explained that after divestiture a foundation would offer increased stability in charitable giving.

Under the new arrangement, AT&T's subsidiaries will not be government-regulated, but will be competing for profits in the marketplace and therefore more susceptible to business changes than in the past.

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22 h 0 h
Champagne et Revue
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370 F

22 h 30 et 0 h 30
Champagne et Revue
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International Bond Prices—Week of April 7

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Am	Security	Strt Cov Issue Pr.	Mdl Pr.	Yield	Am	Security	Strt Cov Issue Pr.	Mdl Pr.	Yield
512	Bank of Tokyo Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	11.28	515	Indomarco	12/11 96 Mar	99 1/2	11.28
511	5 1/2% 1990 Apr				516	Export Development Corp	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	11.28
510	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	7.42	517	Export Development Corp	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	7.42
509	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	518	Export Development Corp	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
508	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	519	Export Development Corp	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
507	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	520	Export Development Corp	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
506	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	521	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
505	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	522	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
504	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	523	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
503	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	524	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
502	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	525	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
501	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	526	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
500	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	527	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
499	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	528	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
498	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	529	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
497	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	530	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
496	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	531	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
495	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	532	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
494	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	533	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
493	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	534	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
492	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	535	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
491	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	536	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
490	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	537	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
489	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	538	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
488	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	539	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
487	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	540	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
486	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	541	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
485	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	542	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
484	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	543	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
483	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	544	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
482	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	545	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
481	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	546	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
480	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	547	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
479	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	548	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
478	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	549	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
477	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	550	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
476	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	551	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
475	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	552	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
474	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	553	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
473	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	554	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
472	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	555	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
471	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	556	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
470	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	557	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
469	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	558	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
468	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	559	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
467	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	560	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
466	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	561	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
465	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	562	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
464	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	563	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
463	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	564	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
462	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	565	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
461	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	566	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
460	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	567	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
459	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	568	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
458	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	569	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
457	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	570	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
456	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	571	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
455	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	572	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
454	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	573	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
453	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	574	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
452	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	575	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
451	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	576	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
450	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	577	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
449	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	578	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
448	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	579	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
447	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12	580	Fin Corp 1980	1/14 93 Mar	99 1/2	12.12
446	Fin Corp 1980	\$ 100	99 1/2	12.12					

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Kubota	100	1990	7%	100	7%	Callable after April 16, 1987 at 101%
Manitoba	200	1993	7%	100	7%	Noncallable
Province of Quebec	200	1991	7%	100	7%	Noncallable
Credit National	50	1993	17 1/4	99 1/2	17.36	Noncallable. Redeemable at par or holder's option in 1997.

Eurobonds Mark Time

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

(Continued from Page 7)
diluting the appeal of converting into common stock, bankers said, is the fact that the shares are traded on the Vancouver exchange. "Lots of people just won't buy stock listed in Vancouver," one banker said.

A further reason for reticence is the fact that the issue does not carry the imprimatur of any major issuing house. The bond is managed by EuroCanadian Securities, a little-known firm that has been in business since last autumn. This is the first issue led by EuroCanadian.

EuroCanadian officials acknowledge that Copper Lake is a "junior resource" company. Nevertheless, they say 25 percent of the issue has been preplaced, mainly with British institutions.

In the Deutsche mark sector, three issues are on offer. Manitoba, announced late Friday, is seeking 200 million DM for 10 years paying a coupon of 7% percent.

Quebec, also seeking 200 million DM, is offering a coupon of 7% percent for eight years and its paper was quoted on a when-issued basis at a discount of 1/2 point. Kubota's 100 million DM of seven-year paper, offered at par bearing a coupon of 7% percent, was indicated at a discount of 1/4 point.

The current calendar ends this week when the French credit agency to small and medium-sized industry offers 100 million DM and the European Coal and Steel Community will offer 200 million DM of bonds, as will Denmark.

The 50-million-Canadian-dollar issue for the city of Montreal, running for eight years and bearing a coupon of 12.5% percent is said to be timed to coincide with the reimbursement this month of 55 million dollars of a maturing issue.

Central Banker In Saudi Arabia Said to Resign

BAHRAYN -- The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency governor, Abdul-Aziz al-Qurashi, has submitted his resignation after nine years as head of the country's central bank, informed banking sources in Riyadh said Saturday.

The reported resignation comes a few days before the country's finances under pressure from plunging oil production, issues a new budget for the fiscal year beginning Thursday, they said.

SAMA officials in Riyadh were not available for comment. The sources said his proposed departure was being officially labeled as retirement.

Mr. al-Qurashi, 53, is well known to the international banking community. He was a key figure in managing the country's vast financial assets, which bankers estimate total about \$150 billion.

The sources said that the SAMA deputy governor, Hamad Saud al-Sayari, 42, would act as governor.

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Bankers Cool to Discounted Debt Proposal

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Question: How unhappy are commercial bankers about being forced to sit with hundreds of billions of dollars of rescheduled Third World debt?

Answer: Not very.

That at least is the conclusion to be drawn from the big yawn bankers are giving to an offer to unload their rescheduled sovereign debt — at a discount from face value.

European Inter-American Finance Corp. (Eurinam), a fledgling New York-based company, is advising banks that it has customers willing to purchase such discounted debt.

"We're trying to open a two-way market for rescheduled sovereign risk paper," says Eurinam's president, Martin W. Schubert. Prior to establishing Eurinam a month ago, Mr. Schubert served as president and chief operating officer of Rosenthal International, a small investment bank active in syndicating short-term Euromarket loans.

If somebody, for example, wants to sell their frozen deposit with the central bank of Brazil, we may be interested in buying that at an appropriate discount.

"We will negotiate a discount and buy that paper for the purpose of reselling that credit to another institution or a multinational company who will have a use for it — in lieu of investment in that country or for yield purposes or to hedge their local currency commitments."

"The market determines the discount," he said in a telephone interview. "One could say there is a market for Brazil risk right now at a discount of between eight and 10 percent."

However, a sampling of large and small European, U.S. and Third World banks reveals scant interest in the proposal.

"I'd be interested if they were offering to buy my Polish loans at a discount of 10 percent or my private sector Mexican or Costa Rican loans," said one banker. "But why should I sell at a loss my Mexican, Argentine or Brazilian government loans?"

Peru is asking banks to refinance all of the loans falling due between March 1983 to March 1984, which total \$430 million. Peru is also asking for a new loan of \$450 million.

Both operations would run for eight years. Interest would be set at 24 points over Libor or 2 points over the prime rate. A front-end fee of 1/4 percent will further increase the return to lenders.

The deadline for responses is April 13, when the IMF is scheduled to discuss approving a loan to Peru.

From Brazil came word that the \$3-billion shortfall from the government's original target in foreign banks renewing interbank and trade credits still needs to be made up. Trade credits (so-called Project

III) are estimated by U.S. banking sources to be running \$750 million below the requested target and interbank lines (Project IV) are some \$2.25 billion below.

Projects I and II of the Brazilian rescheduling refinancing medium- and long-term loans as well as new money — a total of \$9 billion — were signed Feb. 25.

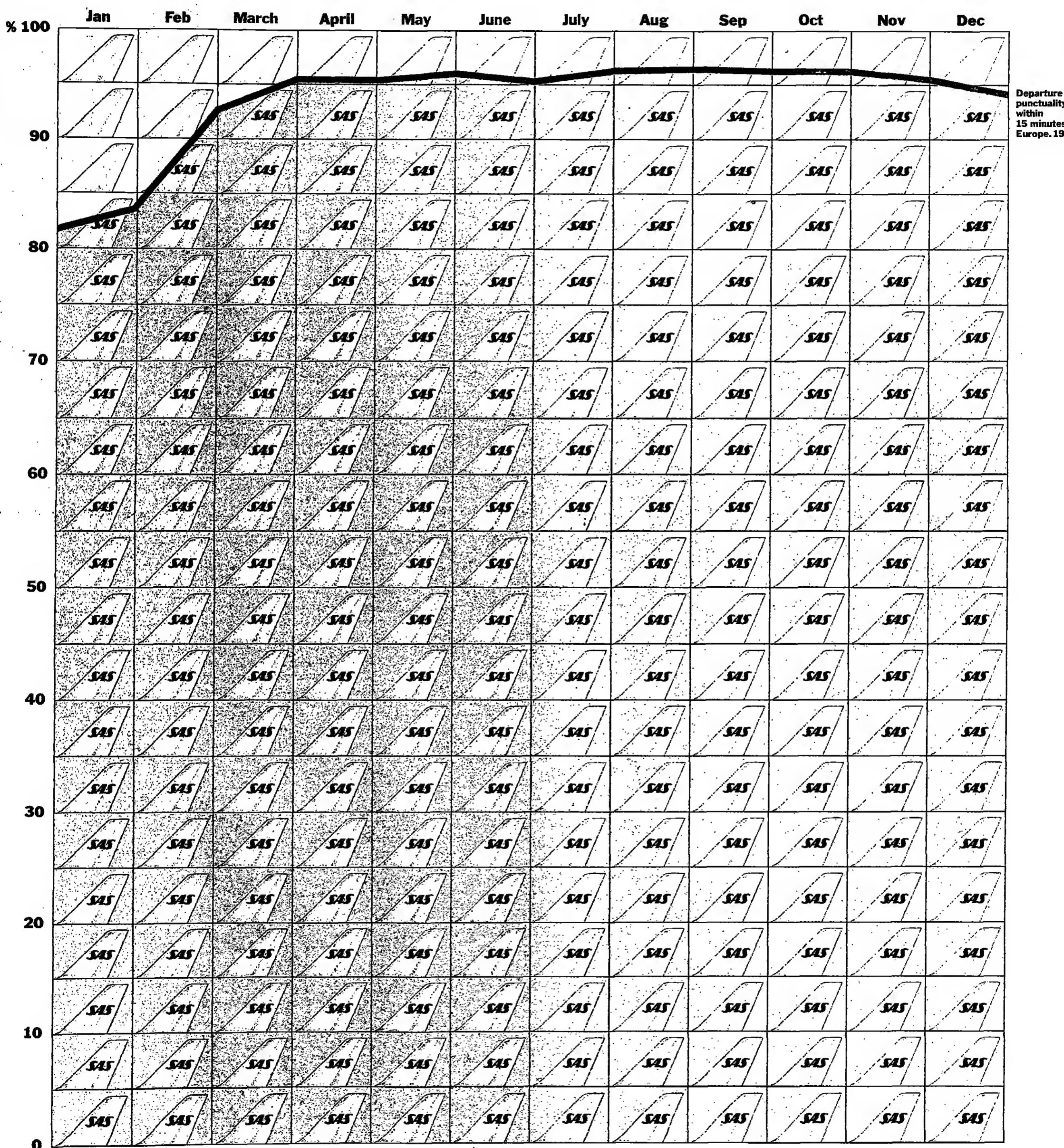
Algiers's request to three Arab banks to submit bids on terms for a \$300-million loan is creating considerable discomfit for the banks. The Algerians apparently expect terms to match those made for Tunisia some months ago — a margin of half a point over Libor for eight years.

The Algerians will just have to understand that market conditions have changed," insists one of the bankers. In addition, Tunisia borrowed only \$100 million. But whatever terms are offered Algeria — some say the margin should be 1/4 point over Libor — they will be as much a financial decision as a political one.

Treasury Bills

Week Ended April 8	Bid	Ask	Yield	Week Ended April 15	Bid	Ask	Yield
1-14	7.92	8.03	10.0%	1-14	7.92	8.03	10.0%
1-21	7.93	8.04	10.0%	1-21	7.93	8.04	10.0%
1-28	7.95	8.06	10.0%	1-28	7.95	8.06	10.0%
2-4	7.96	8.07	10.0%	2-4	7.96	8.07	10.0%
2-11	7.97	8.08	10.0%	2-11	7.97	8.08	10.0%
2-18	7.98	8.09	10.0%	2-18	7.98	8.09	10.0%
2-25	7.99	8.10	10.0%	2-25	7.99	8.10	10.0%
3-4	8.00	8.11	10.0%	3-4	8.00	8.11	10.0%
3-11	8.01	8.12	10.0%	3-11	8.01	8.12	10.0%
3-18	8.02	8.13	10.0%	3-18	8.02	8.13	10.0%
3-25	8.03	8.14	10.0%	3-25	8.03	8.14	10.0%
4-1	8.04	8.15	10.0%	4-1	8.04	8.15	10.0%
4-8	8.05	8.16	10.0%	4-8	8.05	8.16	10.0%
4-15	8.06	8.17	10.0%	4-15	8.06	8.17	10.0%
4-22	8.07	8.18	10.0%	4-22	8.07	8.18	10.0%
4-29	8.08	8.19	10.0%	4-29	8.08	8.19	10.0%
5-6	8.09	8.20	10.0%	5-6	8.09	8.20	10.0%
5-13	8.10	8.21	10.0%	5-13	8.10	8.21	10.0%
5-20	8.11	8.22	10.0%	5-20	8.11	8.22	10.0%
5-27	8.12	8.23	10.0%	5-27	8.12	8.23	10.0%
6-3	8.13	8.24	10.0%	6-3	8.13	8.24	10.0%
6-10	8.14	8.25	10.0%	6-10	8.14	8.25	10.0%
6-17	8.15	8.26	10.0%	6-17	8.15	8.26	10.0%
6-24	8.16	8.27	10.0%	6-24	8.16	8.27	10.0%
7-1	8.17	8.28	10.0%	7-1	8.17	8.28	10.0%
7-8	8.18	8.29	10.0%	7-8	8.18	8.29	10.0%
7-15	8.19	8.30	10.0%	7-15	8.19	8.30	10.0%
7-22	8.20	8.31	10.0%	7-22	8.20	8.31	10.0%
7-29	8.21	8.32	10.0%	7-29	8.21	8.32	10.0%
8-5	8.22	8.33	10.0%	8-5	8.22	8.33	10.0%
8-12	8.23	8.34	10.0%	8-12	8.23	8.34	10.0%
8-19	8.24	8.35	10.0%	8-19	8.24	8.35	10.0%
8-26	8.25	8.36	10.0%	8-26	8.25	8.36	10.0%
9-2	8.26	8.37	10.0%	9-2	8.26	8.37	10.0%
9-9	8.27	8.38	10.0%	9-9	8.27	8.38	10.0%
9-16	8.28	8.39	10.0%	9-16	8.28	8.39	10.0%
9-23	8.29	8.40	10.0%	9-23	8.29	8.40	10.0%
9-30	8.30	8.41	10.0%	9-30	8.30	8.41	10.0%
10-7	8.31	8.42	10.0%	10-7	8.31	8.42	10.0%
10-14	8.32	8.43	10.0%	10-14	8.32	8.43	10.0%
10-21	8.33	8.44	10.0%	10-21	8.33	8.44	10.0%
10-28	8.34	8.45	10.0%	10-28	8.34	8.45	10.0%
11-4							

SAS is now the most punctual airline in Europe. But as you can see there is still room for improvement.



SAS
EuroClass

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

HCA FINANCE N.V.

8 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996

(Convertible into Shares of Common Stock of, and unconditionally Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis as to Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by Hospital Corporation of America)

Redemption Date: May 6, 1983
Conversion Right Expires: May 6, 1983

HCA Finance N.V. has called for redemption on May 6, 1983 all of its outstanding 8 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996. The redemption price is 104% of the principal amount of Debentures plus accrued interest in May 6, 1983 of \$5.10 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, for a total of \$1,045.10 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. The Debentures are convertible into shares of Common Stock of Hospital Corporation of America until the close of business on May 6, 1983, at a conversion price of \$32.63 per share or 30.65 shares of Common Stock for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. As described below, based upon current market prices, the market value of the Common Stock into which each Debenture is convertible is significantly greater than the amount of cash which would be received upon surrendering such Debenture for redemption. All rights to convert the Debentures into Common Stock of Hospital Corporation of America expire at the close of business on May 6, 1983.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of outstanding 8 3/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1996 (the "Debentures") of HCA Finance N.V. ("Finance") that in accordance with the terms of the Indenture dated as of April 15, 1981 (the "Indenture"), among Finance, Hospital Corporation of America (the "Company"), as Guarantor, and Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, as Trustee, Finance has elected to redeem all of the outstanding Debentures on May 6, 1983 (the "Redemption Date"), at a redemption price of 104% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest from April 15, 1983 to May 6, 1983, or an aggregate of \$1,045.10 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. Debentures, together with all attached unmatured interest coupons, should be surrendered for payment of the redemption price and accrued interest at the option of the holder either (a) by hand to Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60693, Attention: Corporate Trust Operations, or (b) by mail to Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60693, Attention: Collection Division, or (b) subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto in the country of any such office, to the offices of the additional Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest will be made in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts. Payment at the offices referred to in (b) above shall be made, at the direction of the holder, by check drawn on, or transfer in a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with, a bank in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

On the Redemption Date, the redemption price (plus accrued interest) will become due and payable upon each Debenture and interest thereon will cease to accrue on and after May 6, 1983. After the Redemption Date, the Debentures will no longer be outstanding in the hands of the holders thereof, and all rights of the holders with respect thereto, including accrual of interest, will cease on and after such date, except only for the right to receive the redemption price and interest accrued to May 6, 1983.

There have been no prior redemptions of the Debentures and, as a result, there have been no Debentures previously called for redemption and not presented for payment.

The election of Finance to redeem all of the outstanding Debentures has been made pursuant to the fifth paragraph of the form of Debenture. The condition precedent to the right of Finance to redeem the Debentures pursuant to such fifth paragraph has occurred because the reported last sale price per share of Common Stock of the Company ("Company Common Stock") on the New York Stock Exchange on each day on which there was such a reported last sale price within the 30 days immediately preceding the 20th day preceding the date upon which this Notice of Redemption was first published was at least 130% of the Conversion Price (as defined in the Indenture) in effect on such day.

CONVERSION OR SALE ALTERNATIVES

Debentureholders have, as alternatives to redemption, the right to sell their Debentures through usual brokerage facilities or, on or before the close of business on May 6, 1983, to convert such Debentures into Company Common Stock. The right to convert the principal of the Debentures will terminate at the close of business on May 6, 1983.

The Debentures may be converted into Company Common Stock at the rate of 30.65 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. In order to effect the conversion, a Debentureholder should complete and sign the CONVERSION NOTICE on the Debenture, or a substantially similar notice, and deliver the Debenture and signed notice (a) by hand or by mail to Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, 30 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60693, Attention: Corporate Trust Operations, or (b) subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto in the country of any such office, to the offices of the additional Paying and Conversion Agents set forth below. Upon conversion of Debentures, no payment or adjustment will be made on account of any interest accrued thereon or on account of any dividends on the Company Common Stock issued upon such conversion. Debentures delivered for conversion must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing after the date of surrender. No fractional shares are issuable upon conversion. Debentureholders will receive cash, in lieu of any fractional share, in an amount equal to such fraction multiplied by the last reported sale price of the Common Stock, regular way, on the New York Stock Exchange on the day upon which Debentures are surrendered for conversion.

From January 1, 1982, through March 23, 1983, the Company Common Stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange at prices ranging from \$48 1/2 to \$18 1/2 per share. The closing price of the Company Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on March 23, 1983, was \$47 1/2 per share. At such closing price per share, the holder of \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive, upon conversion, shares of Company Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of \$1,467.37. However, such value is subject to change depending on changes in the market price of Company Common Stock. SO LONG AS THE MARKET PRICE OF THE COMPANY COMMON STOCK EXCEEDS \$34 1/2 PER SHARE, DEBENTUREHOLDERS UPON CONVERSION WILL RECEIVE COMPANY COMMON STOCK AND CASH IN LIEU OF ANY FRACTIONAL SHARE HAVING A GREATER MARKET VALUE THAN THE CASH WHICH THEY WOULD RECEIVE UPON REDEMPTION. FAILURE TO SURRENDER DEBENTURES FOR CONVERSION BEFORE THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON MAY 6, 1983, WILL AUTOMATICALLY RESULT IN REDEMPTION ON MAY 6, 1983, BY FINANCE AT A PRICE OF \$1,045.10 FOR EACH \$1,000 PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL FACTS ABOUT THE ALTERNATIVES:

Market value of Company Common Stock (including fractional share) into which each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures is convertible (based upon the last reported sale price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on March 23, 1983, of \$47 1/2 per share) \$1,467.37
Redemption Price (including accrued interest) for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures \$1,045.10

ADDITIONAL PAYING AND CONVERSION AGENTS

Continental Bank International
520 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022
Attention: Mr. Andre Jansma
Telephone: (212) 308-1000

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
32, Vrijheidstraat
P.O. Box 669
1000 EG Amsterdam, Nederland
Attention: Mr. G. A. R. Bloemers
Telephone: 31-20-29-9111

Deutsche Bank A.G.
10-14 Grosse Galus Strasse
Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany
Attention: Dr. Siegfried Weber
Telephone: 49-611-2141

Banque Nationale de Paris
16 Boulevard des Italiens
P.O. Box 75450
Paris, France
Attention: Mme. Veinstein
COT Service exterieur USA
Telephone: 331-244-4546

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago/Branch
Continental Bank House
162 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4BS England
Attention: Mr. Haruo Yoshida
Telephone: (44-1) 236-7444

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Marnix 24
Brussels, Belgium B-1050
Attention: Mr. Jean-Pierre Wellens
Telephone: 322-517-2111

Banque Generale du Luxembourg, S.A.
14 Rue Aldringen
Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Attention: Michel Lentz
Telephone: 352-4799-1

Swiss Bank Corporation
Aeschenvorstadt 1
Basel, Switzerland
Attention: Wildi Kurt
Telephone: 061-20-20-20

The method of delivery is at the option and risk of the holder, but, if mail is used, registered mail, return receipt requested, is suggested.

For HCA Finance N.V.
William W. McInnes
Managing Director

For Hospital Corporation of America
Thomas F. Frist, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer

This Notice of Redemption is not and under no circumstances is to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of the securities of Finance or of the Company. Copies of a prospectus relating to shares of the Company's Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Debentures may be obtained from any of the Conversion Agents named above.

IT IS URGENT THAT DEBENTUREHOLDERS GIVE THIS MATTER IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
FAILURE TO CONVERT YOUR DEBENTURES TO COMPANY COMMON STOCK PRIOR TO THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON MAY 6, 1983 COULD RESULT IN MONETARY LOSS TO YOU.

Dated: April 5, 1983

Healthy Comsat Strives for New Image

Company's Success Mystifies Experts as It Moves Into New Markets

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In Mel Brooks' movie comedy "The Producers," two con artists scheme to make a fortune by producing a Broadway musical so horrible that they can pocket the investors' money when it flops. To their dismay, their musical becomes the hit comedy of the season.

"We had the wrong director, the wrong actor, the wrong script," wails one of them. "Where did we go wrong?"

That captures the sentiments of many leading telecommunications analysts and observers who follow Comsat, the Communications Satellite Corp.

They say Comsat's management is stodgy, its strategic ambitions warped and its current forays into the competitive marketplace doomed to drown in red ink. And yet Comsat's stock has gone as high as \$92 a share in the past few months, with the company's just-released annual report showing record operating revenues of \$410 million.

With all of Comsat's perceived problems, where did it go right? How could its stock rise in value so much?

One Wall Street analyst, who asked anonymously, sniffs: "Because people are stupid."

The Comsat name provokes everything from scathing criticism of its management to unabashed admiration for its technical proficiency.

Comsat is a company that has enjoyed a healthy and prosperous growth in the shelter of regulatory protection, but it is also a company that wants to change both its image and its business.

Comsat is not unlike American Telephone & Telegraph in that respect. The phone company, by virtue of both legal and competitive pressures, now has a separate subsidiary to venture into unregulated markets. Comsat is traveling a similar path. It wants to compete — and profit — in the competitive telecommunications marketplace and has drawn up a strategy to do so.

The Washington-based Comsat is already part of Satellite Business Systems, a telecommunications consortium with IBM and Aetna. The company has other ventures in the offing. Satellite Television Corp. is its probe into the consumer market with a direct broadcast satellite-to-home pay TV service scheduled for 1986.

In response to the Reagan administration's desire to "commercialize" the government's weather and land-sensing satellites, Comsat has offered to buy the government out.

The company wants to give the impression of being both conservative and aggressive.

And yet Wall Street is not impressed. "Everything I see, I don't like," says one research analyst. "They succeed in spite of themselves."

"Comsat originated as a quasi-governmental entity," says Steven Chrusi, an analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein in New York. "The company had no profit vision and was never aggressively managed."

Other analysts are more favorably disposed, but their attitude is inspired less by Comsat's new ventures than by its basic business: international telecommunications.



Joseph V. Charyk
... reaching out to smaller companies.

Comsat was chartered by Congress in 1963 to see whether the new satellite technology could be exploited and packaged into a global telecommunications system.

Between intense diplomatic negotiations and complex technical innovations, Comsat led the way in getting countries to form Intelsat, an international telecommunications cooperative that carries virtually all of the world's satellite communications.

Comsat now has a 24.4-percent share in that global network.

As the United States' agent to Intelsat, Comsat was given a monopoly over the U.S. portion of international satellite communications, and its revenues were regulated by the FCC.

However, Comsat was restricted by regulation to being a "carrier's carrier." That means Comsat made its satellite pipeline available to companies such as AT&T, ITT World Communications, Western Union International and RCA Global Communications for transmission of voice and data.

For the past several years, Comsat's revenues from Intelsat have grown at a 20-percent compounded annual rate. The vast portion of Comsat's profits have come from Intelsat. Intelsat is Comsat's cash cow, and it is a bovine with a burstingudder.

And now the company, under Joseph Charyk, Comsat's founding president and chief executive officer, has sought to build on both its monopoly and technical expertise and move into the unregulated marketplace.

"We're reaching out to smaller companies and to consumers," Mr. Charyk said.

Comsat, along with IBM and Aetna, launched Satellite Business Systems in 1975. It was originally intended to be a "Cadillac" telecommunications service, giving big companies every communications capability they could desire: video teleconferences, computer networks, ultra-rapid facsimile.

But SBS badly miscalculated the demand for such exotic new technologies. Last year it lost an estimated \$2 million a week.

While Irving Goldstein, Comsat's executive vice president, expressed optimism about SBS's future, others disagree.

"SBS will make money right around the time my hair turns gray," says one analyst, who is bald. The problem, he says, is that SBS did not analyze the market correctly.

In fact, SBS has radically changed its strategy since its inception. It has just launched "Skyline," a low-cost long-distance dialing service, and has announced that it is willing to lease or sell some of its satellite capacity.

SBS is expected to creep into the black by December, but most analysts predict that it will experience incremental rather than exponential growth.

However, SBS has to be examined in the context of Comsat's overall strategic ambitions. George Billings, Comsat's vice president of business development, views the company's evolution into competition as an extension of its strength in technology.

"Our skills," says Mr. Billings, "are founded in technical design and network management."

That, he says, makes Comsat an excellent company for information "transportation." What Comsat lacks and hopes to acquire are skills in the equipment and the content aspects of the information industry, he says.

In terms of equipment, Comsat recently acquired Amplite, a California microwave equipment manufacturer, and has been pushing TeleSystems, a company that makes echo-cancellers for communications lines.

As for the content side of effort, Comsat is ambitiously moving into the pay television business with its Satellite Television Corp. subsidiary. By 1986, STC expects to have a satellite television pay-TV programming into home satellite dishes no bigger than two feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.

This effort is expensive. STC expects to spend roughly \$600 million in the next three years. Comsat is seeking at least one additional equity partner to share the burden.

Shifting a regulated corporation into a competitive entity in a capital-intensive industry costs a lot of money.

Comsat has just requested a 2-for-1 stock split from the FCC. In its capitalization plan, it said it would seek more than \$100 million a year for the next three years.

What is the key to this capital acquisition? It will be Comsat's cash cow. "We expect our jurisdictional business will more than double in the next five years," says Bruce Crockett, Comsat's vice president for finance. It is the robust health of the international market that gives Comsat the financial fuel for its domestic ambitions.

Recession Starting to Reach Small Shipyards

(Continued from Page 7)

many, Europe's leading shipbuilding nation, two-thirds of the country's 26,500 shipyard workers are employed by the five biggest yards.

People who follow the industry say the big shipyards feel victim to their own ambitions by investing heavily in the 1960s and 1970s in the huge automated wharves they thought they needed to overcome the Japanese and South Korean yards that had invaded the market for supertankers.

"They're building the same ships we are, in yards meant for vessels three times the size," said Heinrich Kerlen, Harmont's managing director. "But with all that overhead, their fixed costs are double ours."

And Harmont's competitive position is likely to improve. It has spent \$41 million in the last two years to increase automation, use labor more efficiently and smooth the flow of materials at its three West German yards.

European governments have pumped billions of dollars of aid into the industry, to expand the shipyards' capacity to produce the smaller specialized vessels that brought success to smaller companies like Harmont.

More recently, with many shipyard customers short on cash (particularly in developing countries),

cargo shipments declined. So did the need for new ships.

The Institute for the Economy of Shipping, in Bremen, said in a recent survey that the number of idle transport ships of more than 300 tons swelled worldwide in March to 1,460, or 6.4 percent more than in January.

Facing a collapse of demand, the industry has begun closing yards and laying off workers at a dramatic pace in recent years. According to a report released in March by the European Community, annual shipbuilding capacity in the 10 EC nations dropped to 3.5 million tons in 1981, from five million tons 10 years earlier for all the countries that are now EC members.

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Dividing the European Shipbuilding Market

EUROPEAN SHIPBUILDING MARKET

SPORTS

ukovich, Indians defeat Orioles, 8-4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EVANSTON — George Yukovich had a grand slam home run and Franco delivered a bases-loaded shot to cap a six-run eighth. Saturday the Indians helped the Baltimore Orioles to an 8-4 victory in the Baltimore Orioles before a opening crowd of 32,150.

Frankie, who led the American League with a 2.96 ERA last year, struck five, walked four and scattered hits through eight innings to up his second victory against the Orioles. Dan Spiller pitched our bases-loaded jam in the ninth and his second save.

an Bannister opened the Indians with a single off reliever Braves 5, Mets 6

In New York, Joaquin Andujar pitched a four-hitter and George Hendrick delivered a bases-loaded single in a five-run seventh to lift St. Louis over the Mets, 5-0.

Braves 5, Padres 5

In Atlanta, Bob Watson's one-out pinch-hit single to left in the ninth scored Glenn Hubbard from third base to lift the Braves over San Diego, 6-5. Pete Falcone (1-0) recorded his first victory as a Brave.

Expos 7, Dodgers 2

In Los Angeles, Charlie Lea received the first 17 batters in order and combined with Jeff Reardon on a six-hitter, and Tim Raines helped a five-run fifth inning with a two-run single to lift Montreal over the Dodgers, 7-2.

Phillies 5, Giants 4

In San Francisco, Joe Morgan scored the winning run when center fielder Max Venable dropped Tony Perez's fly ball in the seventh, helping Philadelphia to a 5-4 victory over the Giants.

Pirates 1, Astros 0

In Houston, Larry McWilliams pitched a two-hitter and Lee Lacy scored the only run of the game on Luis Pujols' passed ball to give Pittsburgh a 1-0 victory over the Astros and a 4-0 record to date this season. Facing only 28 batters, McWilliams (1-0) struck out seven and walked none.

Royals 5, Brewers 2

Kansas City, Missouri, Jerry had three hits, including an extra-base home run, to lead Royals to a 5-2 triumph over Yankee in their home opener, 17,078. Larry Gura (2-0) eight innings and allowed six.

Angels 10, A's 2

Oakland, California, Rod hit a fifth-inning grand slam delivered two singles to pace a 8-2 California attack as California beat Oakland, 10-2.

Rangers 10, Red Sox 3

Arlington, Texas, Mike Larson scattered seven hits over three innings and Dave Hostetter in three runs with a triple, a double to lead Texas past on, 10-3. Smith (1-0), a 23-year-old rookie right-hander traded to Red Sox to the Rangers a year ago, struck out five, and one and allowed one run.

Mariners 3, Twins 2

Seattle, Ken Phelps delivered a-out, pinch-hit single in the 10th to break a 1-1 tie and Kevin Thomas (1-0) picked up the win in relief of Ed Nunez.

Reds 8, Cubs 4

the National League, in Cincinnati, Ron Oester drove in four with a home run and a double

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

W. L. Pct. GS

NL

WNL

NL

LANGUAGE

Rippling Dominoes

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When my colleagues at the Washington bureau of The New York Times bring a political figure in for lunch, they ask me along because they know I like to pick up snippets of the less-lingo. Recently, Republican Representative Jack Kemp, whose supply-side theories are looking much better with the economic recovery, was the target.

In discussing the Mexican debt, the potential president and former Buffalo Bills quarterback was careful not to trap himself in a metaphor with a pejorative connotation: "I wouldn't say it was the domino theory, but economic problems in Mexico would surely have a ripple effect."

The domino theory — so deeply entrenched in the language that it has lost its capitals — is an attack phrase on those practical souls who argue that one thing leads to another, in what historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. has called "a popular construction, or misconstruction, of the Munich analogy."

The coiners of the domino theory were Joseph and Stewart Alsop, the columnists. Joe recites: "When we were kids, we used to play 'domino snakes' under our grandmother's piano. You lined up the dominoes on their narrow ends in a curve around the piano leg, and when you pushed one, the whole line went down. When we were looking for an image to describe the consequences of a policy, we selected 'the domino effect.' Now, it's called 'the so-called domino theory,' or the 'discredited domino theory,' but it certainly has not been discredited by experience. On the contrary, it describes what's been happening all too accurately."

The popularizer of the phrase was President Eisenhower in 1954. About a year after the Alsops' column, he used the phrase to explain his decision to offer economic aid to the government of South Vietnam, and it became the central metaphor of U.S. involvement there through the next two decades. That is how it picked up its pejorative connotation.

THE subject of the investment pool came up. (When you drop an interest rate into the investment pool, you get a ripple effect.)

Now, Kemp, noting the odd rhythm of my note-taking (I scribble furiously while nobody else is making notes, and stare at the ceiling as Big News breaks), said, "Consider the effect on savings. Savings is — he caught himself — 'savings is' or 'savings are'?"

I have long been saving up for a piece on savings. "I wish the word saving as a singular noun could have been saved," lamented Vernon Hoyt of Atlantic, Iowa, who has been awaiting an answer to his letter since June 1980. "We now read and hear a savings of X number of dollars, or percent. The singular, it seems to me, ought to be saving, as in daylight-saving time."

Adds Louis Stone of Shearson-American Express: "Why do you continue to allow literate people, including prominent advertisers, to keep saying 'a savings' instead of a saving?"

This is an example of the Mad Dash Toward Pluralization, an intolerable escapade.

When you find a bargain in a supermarket, or when your misse's cost overrun is smaller than expected, you have come across a saving. A saving is singular (and a real bargain is singular).

If you blow your saving on cotton candy or a Mervy-v new nose cone, the saving is gone; on the other hand, if you set it aside for an acid-rainy day, the portion you saved becomes your savings. It goes in a savings account in 3 savings bank (or in a super-new-now-money-market management system in a less-than-full-service institution, but that does not serve for purposes of illustration). Here comes the only point you have to take away from today's *hazard*: A saving becomes savings only when you decide to keep it.

Now to Kemp's question: Is savings singular or plural? Savings is or savings are? Usagists differ, but like the little broccoli-eater in Carl Rose's classic cartoon, I say that "savings" sounds funny, and if something sounds funny I say it to hell with it. (Grammarians call this the "unerring decisio[n] of the native speaker.") Savings is a mass singular noun, not a true plural — that is why we say "much savings" rather than "many savings" — but takes a plural verb only because "savings are" sounds more natural.

New York Times Service

Indians Cash In on Bingo Games

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service
TUCSON, Arizona — The largest bingo parlor in the West looms above the mesquite and cactus of the Yaqui Indian Reservation like a desert mirage: a 20,000-square-foot cinderblock building that cost \$1 million to build and seats as many as 1,500 players at a time.

Since the tribe started the operation two months ago, more than 800 people a night, most of them the elderly or blue collar workers from Tucson, have crowded the giant hall to compete for regularly night prizes of nearly \$12,000. The stakes are three times higher than what local church or non-profit charity bingo games are allowed to offer off the reservation because, under a 1981 Supreme Court decision involving a Florida case, the state does not have the authority to regulate many activities on the federally governed reservations.

Like a growing number of Indian tribes around the nation, the Yaquis have turned to bingo as a way of bringing jobs and money, perhaps more than \$1 million a year, to their poverty-stricken reservation.

Some estimates, as many as 40 tribes from Maine to California have begun high-stakes bingo operations in the last 18 months, and dozens more are planning operations.

But the multi-million-dollar boom in bingo has increasingly brought the Indians into conflict with a variety of law-enforcement agencies off the reservation. The authorities say the tribes are taking advantage of loopholes in state and federal law to run unregulated gambling operations.

Officials in several states have sought to stop the bingo games on Indian reservations, arguing that they not only violate state gambling laws but also take business away from licensed church and charity bingo games.

A bill pending in the Arizona Legislature would limit the Yaqui bingo operation by barring non-Indians from collecting the large cash prizes offered. "It not anti-Indian; I'm one-eighth Indian myself," said Robert Corbin, the state attorney general, who drafted the legislation. "But games like the Yaquis are hurting the Indians. It's a no-win situation."

At the center of the dispute are the confusing and often ambiguous laws governing activities on Indian reservations. In general, the reservations are held to be separate nations, pursuant to federal, rather than state, law.

If the state allows an activity



Terrence Acosta, The New York Times

charities that comply with our state laws, and I think that's wrong."

More than 200 nonprofit bingo games are licensed by the state in Tucson alone. Some report that business is off by more than 10 percent since the Yaqui bingo operation started in January.

Indian leaders argue that attempts to stop their bingo operations in Arizona and elsewhere threaten the first real hope many tribes have of economic self-improvement, particularly since the Reagan administration has cut back on federal assistance.

"All the tribes are trying to do is to help get some Indians off welfare by bringing more money onto the reservation," said Ron Andrade, executive director of Pan American Management Inc. of Tampa, Florida, who built the bingo parlor for the Indians and furnished a staff to help manage it. Yaqui leaders said they expect revenue from the games here to pay off the \$1-million cost of the bingo building in six months to a year. After that, revenue from the operation will be divided on a 60-40 split between the tribe and Pan American, according to David G. Ramirez, tribal chairman of the Yaqui.

Ramirez said the tribe hoped to use money from the games to build a blanket factory on the reservation and begin a scholarship fund. Meanwhile, the operation has provided 150 new jobs on the reservation, where unem-

ployment before the bingo parlor opened was 70 percent.

"All we're trying to do is supplement the money we lose to Reagan's budget cuts," said Ramirez, adding that federal cutbacks last year cost the tribe \$500,000 in direct aid.

The Yaquis, one of the smallest tribes in Arizona, number about 1,000 Indians on the 800-acre reservation southwest of here. Another 4,800 Yaquis live off the reservation, mostly in the Tucson area.

The people who come out from Tucson each night to Pascua Pueblo, the only village on the Yaqui reservation, are sharply critical of any attempt by state officials to regulate the bingo operation.

"I think a lot of the people are going to keep coming, even if the state is going to try to arrest them," said Helen Hubb, a Tucson woman who came out to the reservation recently to play. "The Indians are doing the best they can with what they have, and I think the attorney general ought to leave them alone."

If the state does try to keep non-Indians from cashing in on the big cash jackpots, the tribe said it would retaliate. Before cheering bingo players in the tribal bingo hall here, Anselmo Valenzuela, described as the tribe's spiritual leader, announced that anyone who came out to the reservation would be made an honorary Yaqui for the night.

SIBERIA POSTCARD

High Life in the Tundra

By Roxanne Ervasti

The Associated Press

NEVYUNGRI, U.S.S.R. — Vans in Cuba, a Bulgarian-made car and a cooperative apartment apartment in the warm Crimea, where the late President Leonid I. Brezhnev used to summer, are all within the reach of construction worker Anatoly Platonov.

Seven years ago, Platonov, his wife and 1-year-old daughter said goodbye to cosmopolitan Vinograd.

Because sub-benefits with longevity, Platonov's the workforce is stabilizing. First ones who came here were posed to grabbing as much as they could land, then leave.

"Now it's a great race," he said. "He is entitled to coupons allowing him to buy a guitar car, and because he won't wait for an apartment.

Every three years, the state's round-trip air fare to and from the Soviet Union for a 40-day period is 10 percent higher than the average Soviet worker's monthly wage.

Seven years ago, Platonov, his wife and 1-year-old daughter said goodbye to cosmopolitan Vinograd.

Because sub-benefits with longevity, Platonov's the workforce is stabilizing.

He was in the vanguard of those just beginning to scratch the fragile permafrost in what was once a small settlement.

Now, an open pit coal mine that will be the Soviet Union's largest, yielding 13 million tons a year by 1985, is in operation. A huge coal dressing plant and a power plant to supply a planned corridor of metallurgical complexes are under construction.

The work is hard and living conditions tough for most of the 40,000 workers on the project. Moscow is more than 10 hours away by plane. Housing is utilitarian, and when workers can't idle away spare time sitting outdoors or going to the movies, the barracks-like existence can be depressing.

Then why come?

"It's like alpinism," said Platonov. "They climb because it is a challenge. Of course the best advantage of working here is accumulating moneys."

He has saved 3,000 rubles — \$4,200 — in the seven years here. He earns between 700 and 900 rubles a month, the wages geared to output, and his wife makes \$400 to \$500 as a painter. Combined, they earn more than seven times the average Soviet monthly wage (177 rubles or about \$250). And there are bonuses for each year they stay on.

"I'm not trying to save a lot," he says. "I am much more interested in spending the money."

Platonov has vacationed in Cuba, and in July he'll go to Bulgaria.

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